

Figure 2-21: Four Chimney House, 1918.



Figure 2-22: Royal Oaks House in the foreground, with the Spindle House visible upper left, ca. 1937.

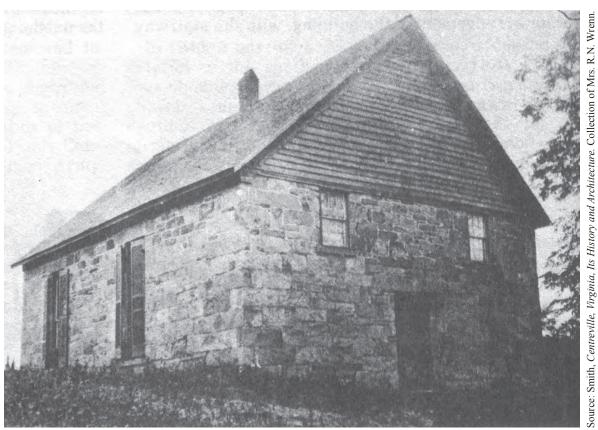


Figure 2-23: Centreville Methodist Church, 1905. Photographer unknown.

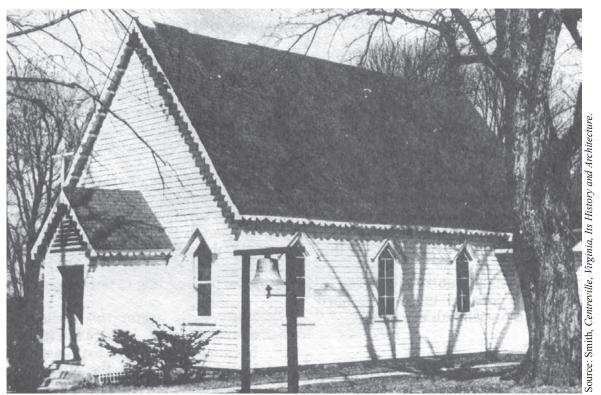


Figure 2-24: St. John's Episcopal Church after being rebuilt, 1970. Unknown photographer.

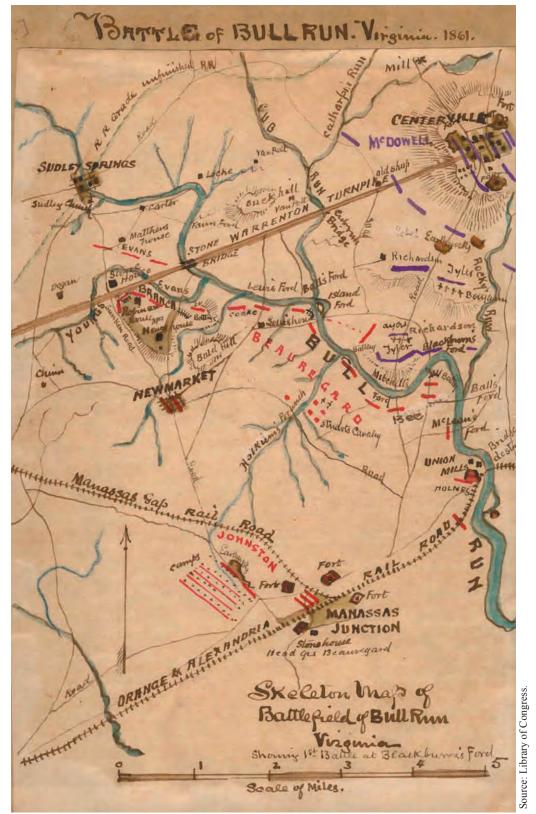


Figure 2-25: Robert Knox Sneden Map of the 1861 Battlefield of Bull Run indicating the locations of earthworks and relationship between Centreville and Manassas Junction.

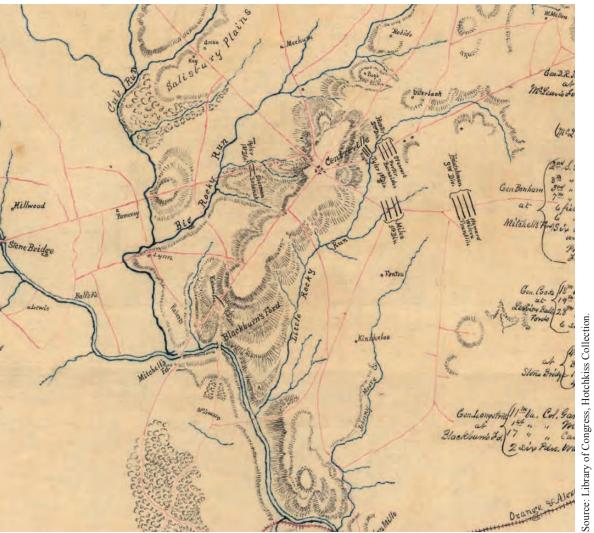


Figure 2-26: Detail, ca. 1861 Hotchkiss Map of the area around Centreville showing steep topography.

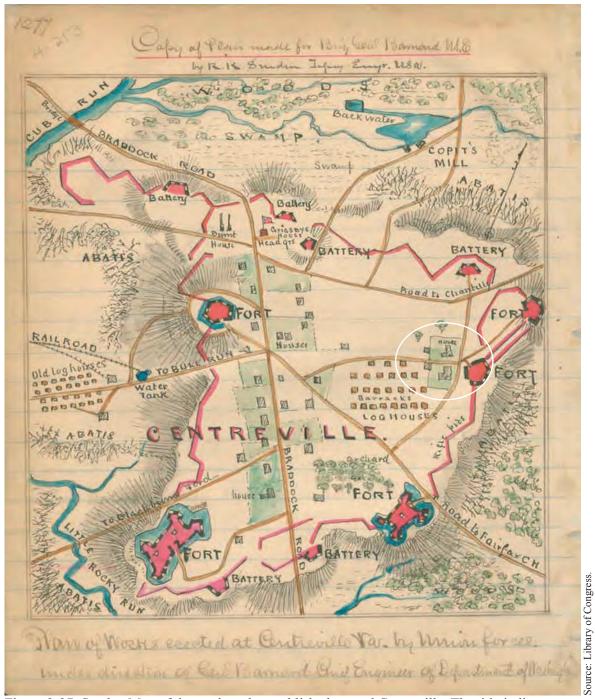


Figure 2-27: Sneden Map of the earthworks established around Centreville. The title indicates that the works were created by Union forces under the direction of General Barnard.

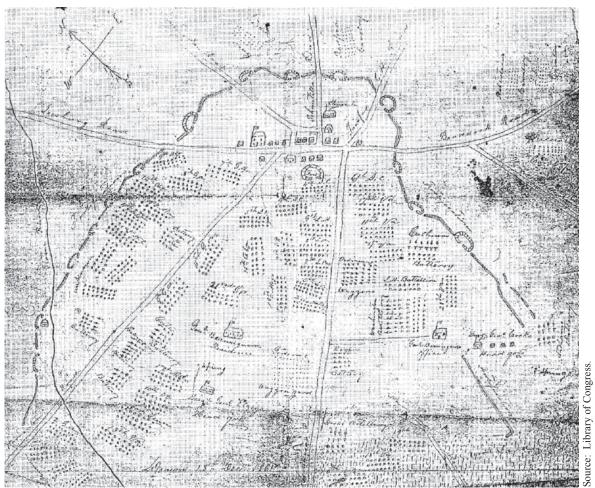


Figure 2-28: An additional Sneden Map showing fortifications at Centreville.

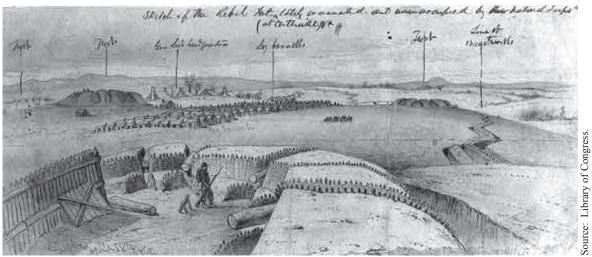
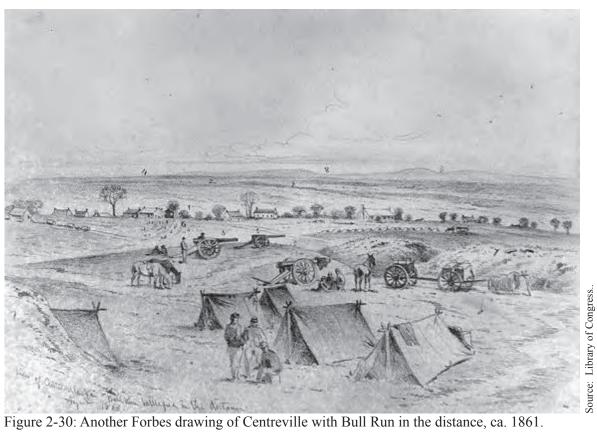


Figure 2-29: Edwin Forbes drawing of the defenses around Centreville, ca. 1861.



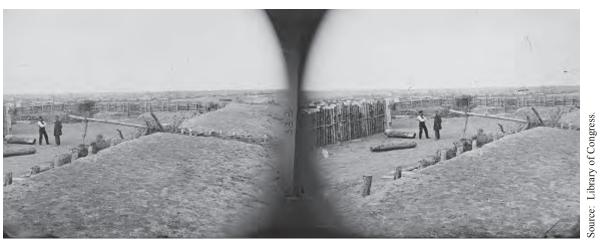


Figure 2-31: George Barnard photograph of the "Principal Fort at Centreville," ca. 1861.



Figure 2-32: Photograph of the Mount Gilead House during the Civil War.



Figure 2-33: Detail, Barnard photograph of Quaker Guns, ca. 1861-62.



Figure 2-34: Barnard photograph of Quaker Guns, ca. 1861-62.



Figure 2-35: Camp of Union Forces. Photographer unknown.



Figure 2-36: Barnard photograph of the winter camp at Centreville after Confederate pull out near the present-day junction of Routes 28 and 29.



unknown.



Figure 2-38: Jamesson cemetery gate.

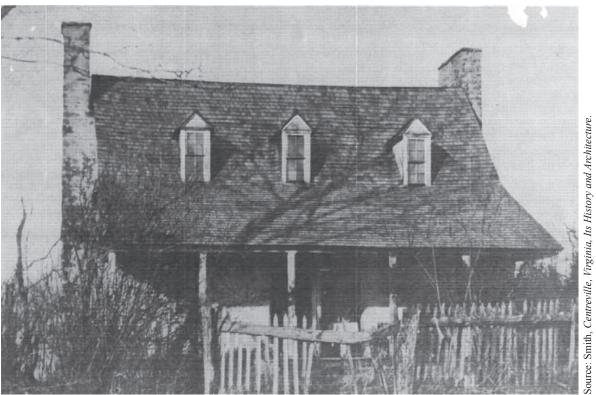


Figure 2-39: Mount Gilead, 1909. Photographer unknown.



Figure 2-40: The Brentwood, a Sears house design chosen by the Spindle family for their home in Centreville.